ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 52. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1855. WHOLE NO. 302.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. P. A. WHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties; the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son, T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Brunner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes, a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, May 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS Separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard*) will be received at this office until noon on the eighth day of June next for furnishing, at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in the following classes and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished upon application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form here-prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received *after* the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envolope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy yard at (name the yard.")*

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

All bids which may be opened before the proper time, in consequence of their not being endorsed as above, will be returned to the bidders.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name,*) of (*name the town.*) in the State of (*name the State.*) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement.*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No (*name the class.*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard.*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,* for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and, should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency.*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, [*name of guarantor*] of (*name the town*] and State of [*name the State,*) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.,*) hereby undertake that the above-named [*name the bidder or bidders*] will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness:

[*Signature of guarantors.*]

I certify that the above-named [*here name the guarantors*] are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

[Signature.]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow pine timber.
6.—Spruce, hemlock, or pine.
7.—Lime.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship Chandlery.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Wood.
20.—Hay.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal
23.—Iron castings.
24.—Removing ledge.
25.—Constructing sewer.

FOR BOSTON.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
4.— " " lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationary.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Packing.
25.—Iron castings.
26.—Pumping engine & pumps for dry dock.
27.—Steam engine for ropewalk

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
4.— " " lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and Sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationary.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Packing.
25.—Iron castings.
26.—Pumping engine & pumps for dry dock.
27.—Steam engine for ropewalk

FOR PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
11 Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12. Steel.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oils, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
19. Fire wood.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, and hose.
24. Copper and composition nails.
25. Iron castings.
26. Machinery and tools.
27. Fire engine and appurtenances.
28. Iron roofing, &c.
29. Gunner's house, Ellis island, complete.
30. Gun carriage shed, of iron.
31. Oakum shop of iron.

FOR PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
11 Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12. Steel.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oils, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, and hose.
24. Copper and composition nails.
26. Machinery and tools.

FOR FORT MIFFLIN.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak, and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
9. Gravel and sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
16. Ship chandlery.

FOR ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing.
2. Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3. Provisions.
4. Groceries.
5. Dry Goods.
6. Bread, &c.
7. Tobacco.
8. Chandlery.
9. Hardware.
10. Iron and nails.
11. Paints, oils, and glass.
12. Files.
13 Lumber.
14. Provender.
15. Fire Wood.
16. Charcoal.
16. Stationery.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber.
6. White-pine timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
9. Gravel and sand.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12 Steel.
13. Pig iron.
14. Files.
15 Paints, oils, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, and hose.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber
6. White-pine and juniper timber and lumber
7. Lime.
8. Cement.
9. Sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12. Steel.
Building of magazine keeper's house.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oil, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting and packing.
24. Copper and composition nails.
25. Iron castings.
26. Machinery and tools.
Steam engine for dry dock.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
8. Cement.
9. Gravel and sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12. Steel.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oils, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, and hose.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber
6. White-pine and juniper timber and lumber
7. Lime.
8. Cement.
9. Sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12. Steel.
Building of magazine keeper's house.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oil, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting and packing.
24. Copper and composition nails.
25. Iron castings.
26. Machinery and tools.
Steam engine for dry dock.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber
6. White-pine and juniper timber and lumber
7. Lime.
8. Cement.
9. Sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12. Steel.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oils, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
19. Fire wood.
20. Hay.
21. Provender.
12. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, hose, &c.
24. Copper and composition nails.
25. Iron castings.
26. Machinery, &c.

The schedule will state the times within which articles and materials will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting, to the place where used, within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, [and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,] during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quanties required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yards for plans, specifications or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved ruretics in the full amount of contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous" to be delivered as required, during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance [eighty per cent.] will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, 25 per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid a contract will will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

May 17, 1855. 299—4w.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

The Doctrines of Native-Americanism Forbidden by the Bible.

All history furnishes irrefragable attestation, that the most dangerous and wicked crusades against the imprescriptible rights of man have often been conducted under the auspices of a professed devotion to the sacred and benign tenets and doctrines of religion. Christianity itself has been prostituted, by bold and bad men, to the subversion of the inalienable privileges of the many, and the inspired oracles of Heaven's eternal King have been dragged into the arena of political strife, and employed as an instrumentality in the promotion of the purposes of sordid and unchastened ambition. The mad career of native-Americanism and its still more mercenary and corrupt ally, know-nothingism, furnishes an additional illustration of the desperation into which misguided and corrupt men will permit themselves to be hurried when they have selfish and ignoble purposes to subserve. The pretext for these two organizations, kindred in the dangers which they threaten to our political and social welfare, is one in which the *religious* element bears a very conspicuous part. The plea is that the Bible is excluded from our common schools, that the purity and freedom of Divine Revelation are seriously endangered, and that it demands the Argus-eyed vigilance of a secret and confederated band of natives and know-nothings to prevent the oracles of God from falling into disuse and disrepute. In a word—"tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon"—these new-fangled secret conspirators have impiously and presumptuously set *themselves* up as the defenders, *par excellence*, of the lovely and heaven-descended religion of the "meek and lowly" Jesus, and would fain impress all the world and "the rest of mankind" with the conviction that *they* have been singled out by Providence as the peculiar guardians of that blessed system of doctrines and truths promulgated by the Redeemer of the World! Every one of them, indeed, claims to be not less than another Gustavus Adolphus, with his significant title of "*Lion of the North and Bulwark of the Christian Faith!*"

But mark, now, how plain a tale shall serve to humble the lofty pretensions of these deluded and dangerous men in the dust. The doctrines of native-Americanism, so far from being in correspondence with that Bible of which they wish to be regarded the *exclusive* advocates, are expressly and significantly forbidden by the teachings scattered in rich profusion over its sacred pages.—Already in the day of MOSES were the teachings of an exclusive and proscriptive *nationality* expressly repudiated and forbidden by this eminent and inspired Jewish lawgiver. Among the laws enacted by him for the regulation of the governmental policy of the people of the Hebrew Commonwealth, we discover, bearing on the point, the following as recorded in the book of Leviticus, 19th chapter, 33d and 34th verses:

"If a *stranger* sojourn with thee in your land, *ye shall not vex him:* but the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you *as one born among you*, and thou shalt love him as thyself, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God.

We regard this section of Mosaic enactments as directly to the point. With a sagacity amounting almost to Intuition, this ancient and renowned lawgiver perceived how the very distinguished privileges conferred by a beneficent Providence on his countrymen would serve to foster in them a most morbid and dangerous national pride, subversive of the principles of genuine philanthropy, and utterly at war with that liberal and humane policy which it was the design of the Bible economy gradually to unfold and ultimately to extend over the entire habitable earth. Moses, it is plain to us, was profoundly skilled in the subtleties and deceitfulness of the human heart, and, looking with a prophet's eye through the dim vista of futurity, he clearly foresaw the time when his favored countrymen might wish to exclude the stranger and alien from any participation in those sacred and glorious blessings of civil and religious light and liberty, which, in comparison with other nations, in the advancing tide of providential development, should be copiously conferred upon them. Clearly did he foresee that a party of NATIVES might arise in his land, just as there has arisen one in ours, denying to the ALIEN, or to the emigrant from other lands, an equal participation in the same superabundant blessings, followed by a correspondent course of intolerance, proscription, and even inhumanity, unworthy the recipients of the especial favor of Heaven. This evil it was the determination of the Jewish lawgiver, at the very outset, to resist.—He regarded his countrymen in the light of almoners of the same distinguished blessings to other nations. The light of the pure jurisprudence of Heaven was not to be circumscribed within the narrow limits of his own country, but its beams were to radiate gradually over the whole earth. As by a rebound from the Jews, the principles of an enlightened civil and religious polity—a pure and rational worship—were thence to inure to surrounding governments and people, and from a participation in these blessings none were to be excluded.—The ALIEN, attracted by the beautiful lustre of such institutions into the Jewish empire, was not to be repulsed. He was not to be aggrieved nor *vexed*.—On the contrary, he was to be welcomed into the land, and treated *as one born* therein! Beautiful system! worthy the pure and equitable jurisprudence of the skies! Oh! how it causes one's blood to raise in the veins, and one's flesh almost to quiver, to see it so sadly outraged and profaned by men claiming to be the advocates and defenders of the maxims, policy, doctrines, spirit and genius of the Bible! Oh, Christanity, numerous, sad, and deplorable are the outrages upon our common humanity committied in thy most sacred and excellent name!

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 7, 1855.

☞Hon. T. L. Clingman will address the citizens of Henderson at Lankford's Store, on Saturday the 30th of June, it being the Saturday immediately preceding Henderson Court.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

This number closes the sixth volume of the Asheville News. Its career has been somewhat stormy—"sometimes up and sometimes down." But here we are, at the close of the 6th volume, right side up, battling for the great principles of constitutional liberty. We do not claim more righteousness than falls to the lot of mortals generally, but must be allowed to say that we have endeavored to be faithful to our principles and just to our opponents. If we have fallen short of our duty, in any particular, we ask the indulgence of our friends, assuring them it has not resulted from a purpose to do wrong, but from an inability to discern the right. Our enemies, and they are somewhat numerous, thank God, can think of us just as seemeth good in their own eyes.

A word more. Hundreds of gentlemen owe us for the News—some for one, some two, and some for three years. Gentlemen, we need the money, and request you to forward it by mail, or call at our office and settle up. If you will not do so, we shall be forced to collect otherwise and in a less agreeable manner. Come, send it along, that's a dear, good set of fellows.

☞Hon. T. L. Clingman was in our village a few days since, on his way from Rutherford to Cherokee County Court. From all we can learn he is much stronger in the counties East of the Mountains than he was two years ago. Among the people everywhere there is a deep and settled abhorrence of the secret political society which is striving to get possession of the Government. This feeling will be expressed on the first Thursday in August by the triumphant re-election of Thomas L. Clingman—a man who entertains no principles which he is afraid to avow before the people.

Mr. Clingman addressed a very large assembly at Rutherfordton on Monday of last week. He is much stronger in old Rutherford than ever.

☞The Spectator, sorely pressed for arguments to justify its war on Mr. Clingman, has been driven in its desperation to charge him with neglecting his business to electioneer for the Senatorship. We have heard him recently say that he has attended *every day* of the sessions of Congress for the last six years. Such devotion to the business of the people is rare indeed. Where can another instance be found of a member being present at EVERY DAY'S session for six long years! We doubt if any other member could make the same declaration. Is it for this sleepless vigilance at the post of duty that the people are called upon to put out Mr. Clingman and put in Mr. Carmichael?—Has Mr. Clingman guarded the people's interests too well—has he watched too closely the enemies of the South and been too prompt to resist their encroachments, that he is to be defeated and another take his place? Politicians may desire his defeat, and stretch every nerve to procure it; but the people, who are most deeply interested in the matter, are not yet ready to dispense with the services of one who has been so long and so well tried, and who has never been found wanting.

Mr. Carmichael and Polk County.

The people of Polk county may not know that the Know Nothing candidate for Congress voted to repeal their county in the Legislature of 1848–49. Such is the fact. On page 576 Journal of the House of Commons for 1848, the bill to repeal the Act creating the county of Polk was passed, and Mr. Carmichael's name may be found among those who voted for the repeal.

☞Flour is worth $6 a barrel in California, and $10 in Asheville! We received a sample lot the other day from Blair & Co. It makes good bread, for we have tried it. They have more of the same sort, but guess you can't get it as cheap as we did. See their advertisement.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

GLORIOUS RESULT IN THE "OLD DOMINION"—VIRGINIA VINDICATES HER OWN GREAT NAME, AND SAVES THE UNION!

The great battle has been fought, and the old commonwealth, on whose action therein the eyes of the Republic were turned to with more earnestness and anxiety than perhaps were ever evinced, has nobly discharged her duty to the South. She has administered a dose to Sam that will shatter his constitution, and has given him a practical rebuke for his temerity in attempting to foist himself into Southern society.

Mr. Wise, says the Enquirer of Saturday last, is elected Governor "by an unprecedented majority"—all the Democratic candidates for Congress are elected, and the Legislature is Democratic by a large majority. This is one of the most signal and important political victories ever achieved in this country; signal, because the contest was prolonged and bitter, and the Know Nothings brought every thing in the way of emissaries, money, and falsehoods to their aid; important, because it crushes the midnight conspiracy in the open day, by the *viva voce*, on the soil of the leading Southern State, always true as now to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson; and sends "Sam" howling under the lash of high-hearted Southern men, back to his native den of abolitionism, alien-law ism, and all other pestilent isms combined. Well may the Democracy of that noble old State exult over this result. "They have fought the good fight, they have kept the faith"—henceforth Virginia will be known as the ship whose flag *never* pales nor goes down—as the mighty breakwater between her Southern sisters and the flood of prenicious doctrines now sweeping the Northern and Eastern portions of the Confederacy.

The effect of this election must be to dis-band and destroy, to a large extent, and that at an early day, the Know Nothing organization in the Southern States. It was looked to here, we know, with a far deeper interest than that which attaches itself to State elections generally. It was regarded, even by the Know Nothings, *as a test election*—as a contest which would decide the fate of the Order in North Carolina.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

The same game is going on in this District that was attempted to be practised upon the people of Virginia. The Know Nothings are making the most extravagant and ridiculous assertions in regard to their strength, with the hope of inducing the unsuspecting and the wavering to go into the order. The trick has been exposed in Virginia, and will be exposed here. A letter from a highly intelligent gentleman in Haywood county, received a few days since, closed as follows: "A word in relation to the Know Nothings.—There are a few hotspurs in this county who are using their best efforts to gull the people into the order; but their success is poor in comparison with their efforts. In my opinion, they are awfully misrepresenting their numbers in this county. They say 400.—Well, sir, I do not think they exceed 100 or 150, at the outside. Mr. Clingman certainly will get more votes in this county than he ever got, or I am sadly mistaken. I have heard a number of men say they never voted for him, but intend to do so this year."

FREE SUFFRAGE.

The Spectator attempts to excuse Mr. Carmichael's vote against Free Suffrage in the Legislature of 1852, by saying that he has always been a Convention man. The record shows the reverse of this. In 1848, when the Free Suffrage question was first started and before men had had time to conspire its destruction for party purposes, Mr. Carmichael voted for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment. He didn't seem to want a Convention then. Or if he did, he didn't want it bad enough to make him vote against Free Suffrage. If he approved of amending the Constitution by Legislative enactment in 1848, why did he abandon this ground and vote against Free Suffrage in 1852? If his constitutional scruples were not aroused in 1848, what excited them in 1852 to make war upon this great Republican right?

☞We have been shown a specimen of beautiful Marble from Cherokee county. It is susceptible of very high polish, and competent judges pronounce it equal to the best Italian.

☞On Monday morning last we had considerable frost in this region. Hav'nt heard of it doing much damage.

☞The growing crops throughout this portion of the State promise more than an average yield. There will be an abundance of fruit.

Emigration to Minnesota is at present very large, and the emigrants are crowding into St. Paul by thousands. Many could find no other shelter than that of their moving wagons, with which they are camped out in the vicinity of the town.

David Reid, Esq., has been nominaated for Congress by the Know-Nothings of the Wilmington district.

Twenty dollor counterfeit notes on the Charlotte Branch Bank are in circulation.

KNOW NOTHING FALSEHOODS.

"Whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad." Some of the Know Nothings of this District we think are booked for destruction. If they are not absolutely *mad*, they are travelling with the velocity of greased lightning in that direction. The latest, the lamest, and the silliest charges which they have put in circulation against Mr. Clingman we desire to contradict, though they are so absurd as to be scarcely able to deceive any one. One charge is that he is a Roman Catholic. We have no doubt whatever that those who are circulating this know it to be an untruth. He is in principle and feeling a Protestant, and so are all his kindred to the remotest degree. Mr. Clingman is a better Protestant than his Know Nothing persecutors. He believes that the Word of God and the influences of the Holy Spirit and all the means devised by Heaven are amply sufficient for the propagation of truth and the downfall of error, without imitating the Jesuits by seeking to enforce a creed with the strong arm of law. The inventors and retailers of this charge had better burn their stock in trade, and try to get up something more plausible.

Another charge is that Mr. Clingman once proposed to join the Know Nothings. We are authorised by him to say that this is an unmixed, unmitigated falsehood—that there is not even the shade of a shadow of truth in it.

Poor "Sam" must be on his last legs, and tottering to his final doom, when such props as we have noticed can afford him any comfort and support. It is almost a pity to knock them from under his ricketty carcass, but truth compells us to do so.

HENDERSON.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary and desperate means which are being used to carry Henderson, we have cheering accounts from that gallant county. She has hitherto been proof against the wily arts of demagogues, and we have reason to believe that she will record her voice as of old in favor of Thomas L. Clingman, the people's candidate. A letter by Monday evening's mail, from a distinguished citizen of that county, assures us that "Little Henderson" will do her duty.

Below will be found a card from Mr. Neeley, renouncing Know Nothingism. Let other Republicans of Henderson, who have been seduced into the order by false representations, imitate his example, and come out and wash their hands of the whole thing.

HENDERSON COUNTY, June 1, 1855.

MR. EDITOR—Though I occupy but an humble position in the community, I nevertheless consider it my duty, through the press, to warn my friends and neighbors against the insidious attacks of a set of men who are prowling about the country, banded together by secret oaths, for political purposes, and to take, as I believe, from the free men of the country the right to choose for themselves for whom they shall vote.

I, Mr. Editor, am one of the many young men of Henderson county who have allowed themselves, from the false representations of designing men, or rather the tools of designing men, to be led into the secret order called Know Nothings. Soon after being sworn into the society I became dissatisfied, and so expressed myself to some of the members, who endeavored to reconcile me to their proceedings, by the promise of better things ahead. That an opportunity might be offered to bring about what they had promised, I attended their nightly meetings until I had gone through the second degree. I then became satisfied that I had been imposed upon by unprincipled men, who by false representations had induced me to become a member, and that the whole and sole object of the order is to subject the votes of the freemen of the country to the control of a few politicians, who are desirous of getting into power, and who care not what road they travel to obtain their object. I therefore determined to withdraw from the lodge, and no longer consider myself a member of the Know Nothing party.

ROBERT B. NEELY.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The Council of State met in the Executive office, in this City, on Friday last, present, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, of Warren, President; Dr. Samuel L. Love, Haywood; Ben. Trollinger, Esq. of Alamance; and O. R. Kenan, Esq., of Duplin.

We learn that Joseph B. Batchelor, Esq. of Warren, was nominated to the Council by Gov. Bragg as a fit person to fill the office of Attorney General, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ransom; and that he was unanimously confirmed. The appointment is considered an excellent one.

We are informed that Mr. Batchelor, though comparatively a young man, is regarded as a sound and well read lawyer. He graduated at our University in 1845 with distinction, speaking the valedictory oration. He has had considerable experience as a prosecuting officer in the County of Halifax, and afterwards in the County of Warren. His habits of application and his devotion to his profession are such to ensure his success; and we do not doubt that he will acquit himself well in his new position.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors on behalf of the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company:

John I. Shaver, of Rowan County.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson.
Paul C. Cameron, of Orange.
Phil. B. Hawkins, of Franklin.
William T. Dortch, of Wayne.
John D. Bellamy of New Hanover.
Giles Mebane, of Alamance.

We learn that Mr. Fisher, of the old Board of Directors, declined further service; and that Messrs. Stevenson, Strange, Berry, and Rand, of the old Board, did not own five shares of stock as required by act of the last session.—*Raleigh Standard.*

For the News.

MR. EDITOR—I regret that I feel myself obliged to occupy your columns again in reply to another long winded article of the Herald of Truth.

Mr. Hicks professes now that he never charged me with defacing his paper. It is true he never did so *directly*, but he insinuated and hinted it in a manner calculated to do me more harm than if he had openly accused me of it. His experience in newspaper controversies has no doubt taught him the art of blackening a man's character by insinuations and covert thrusts as effectually as by direct charges. I knew that his intention was to injure me, and I therefore replied to him as I thought he deserved, in order that I might drive him from his Indian mode of attacking me.

To show whether he charged me with the offence, I quote a few passages from his celebrated Editorial Sermon of May 17. In that precious production he asks, "Who did the act?" and replies to that question so as to leave the blame on me, and yet reserve a hole for him to slip out of, should I charge him, as I have done, with slandering me. He says he hopes I did not do it, but proceeds to argue that I did do it, as follows:—

"Yet, he, being the Post Master at Asheville, is held responsible for the "high-handed measure"—the "scurrilous trick"—as our informant calls the insulting act. If his deputy, or deputies, did it, the Doctor is, nevertheless, legally responsible; and, unless he make the proof, (as we hope he can,) that it was not done by him, nor with his consent, we shall hold him responsible for the act, legally and morally. But, even in that case, we would extenuate his guilt, by believing, and saying, that the course of *his* candidate, (what did he say about the "Herald?"—we know much that he has said;) certain other hotspurs, and, perhaps, some misinformants; emboldened him to take such a course, and perform such an act, or approve of it.—Provided, always, that he knew of the act.

We have seen, then, what was made the occasion of the insult, where it took place, and upon whom the responsibillity of the act rests at the present."

Can any man read the above extract and say that it does not clearly indicate an intention on Mr. Hicks' part to fix the defacement of his paper on me? Will it bear any other construction? He not only charges me with it, but he goes on to give my motives for doing it—says that Mr. Clingman and "certain other hotspurs" "emboldened me to take such a course." This is not all. After doing all he could to present me to the world as guilty of gross misconduct in office, he proceeds to show that a man who would do such an act as he had assumed I had done, would "do his neighbor a private injury; kill his neighbor's hogs slyly; put out his neighbor's horse's eyes; burn his barn," &c. As much as to say, that since *I* had mutillated his paper, *I* would be guilty of killing hogs slyly, burning barns, &c. I ask an unprejudiced public to determine whether I was not right in replying to such charges as these in the manner I did. Because a man happens to be a minister of the gospel, is no reason why he should go unquestioned for publishing such charges me. There are a class of people in this world who have been remarkable for short memories since the days of Adam. Is Mr. Hicks one of them? Let us see. In his paper of the 31st he says he did not charge me with defacing his paper, but "did by *implication* charge that it was done at the Post Office at Asheville." In his paper of the 17th he says expressly:—"To cap the climax, the insult set forth by our informant at Asheville, *was perpetrated in the post office at that place.*" That is what Mr. Hicks calls charging a thing by "implication." I understand that he opened and closed the Know Nothing Convention which recently met here, with prayer. Did he do that by "implication"? I would like to know.

Mr. Hicks says the reason he did not call on me to ascertain the truth about the defacement of his paper was because, to use his own language—

"We walked, in company with Rev. E. W. Chancealum, right along by a man whom we took to be Doctor Hilliard, (his head being down till we almost passed him, we were not certain;) and he—as we thought—offered an indignity then and there! We and Mr. Chancealume both spoke to the gentleman, just as we got opposite to him; and he raised his head, and said, "How are you, Mr. Chanceaulme?"—but paid no attention to us."

Now I do not remember seeing Mr. Hicks in company with Mr. Chanceaulme. I do recollect that I was passing up one side of the street and Rev. John Reynolds and Mr. Hicks were going down on the other side. I spoke to Mr. Reynolds and would have spoken to Mr. Hicks, but he fastened his eyes upon some object ahead of him and gave me no opportunity to do so. I did not design to insult Mr. Hicks, and could have had no motive for doing so. At the time he was here his paper containing his scurrilous attack on me had not made its appearance, nor did I anticipate such an attack from such a quarter. Mr. Hicks no doubt felt guilty whenever he saw me of having made an unprovoked and unjustifiable assault on me, and was therefore in a proper state of mind to take every man that he met with his head down for me, and saddle all their misbehaviour on me, just as he has done the defacing of his paper.

As Mr. Hicks seems to have received some new revelations from his Know Nothing friends here, as to the time I left here and the time Mr. Roberts received his paper; and as Mr. Hicks further says he thinks Mr. Sawyer "incapable of knowingly certifying to anything which he knows to be incorrect," I append that gentleman's certificate to contradict the anonymous slanderers whom Mr. Hicks seems to have hired at this place to calumniate me.

Dr. Hilliard—Having been shown by you the following extract from the Herald of Truth, viz: "He [Dr. Hilliard] did not leave this place [Asheville] till Friday morning, and Mr. Roberts got his paper [the one that was defaced] from the office on the day before;" and requested to state our recollection of the facts connected with that transaction, we state, therefore, that you were not in the office after the arrival of the Southern mail on Wednesday night, in which Mr. Hicks' paper always comes; nor were you in the office until your return from Haywood. You were in the country on Thursday, and left here on Friday morning for Haywood, and did not return until Saturday night. Mr. Roberts took his paper from the office on Saturday morning, and not on Thursday, as alleged in the above extract from the Herald of Truth.

J. P. SAWYER,
W. D. D. POOLE,
J. H. HILLIARD.

I think Mr. Hicks had better attend to his religious duties, and let politics and Post Masters alone. I respectfully suggest to him that the cause of Methodism will not be much advanced by his attempt to unite the functions of an evangelical ministry with those of a preacher of proscription and persecution, and he may yet have cause to shed bitter tears when he finds that his mounting the political rostrum may have strengthened a party, but has brought confusion, strife and discord into the Church.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, June 4, 1855.

Letter from an Old Minister.

GABRIEL'S CREEK, N. C., June 2, '55.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me to address you, but not in that sycophantic style which I have seen one Editor speak of another recently, because he had enlisted to fight under the same banner with him. I believe, however, as strongly, and perhaps more so, in your patriotism and protestantism, than that gentleman does of the man he so loudly eulogizes. And I as much believe that you are doing a good work, and defending a good cause, as I believe that you have an existence. I therefore wish you success. It is true you do not profess to be a religious journalist, and are therefore what you profess to be, the Editor of a political journal, mainly.

I acknowledge that it is heart sickening to hear so much boasting by the new political party of their great love and zeal for the protestant religion, and for Americanism; and their insinuations that all who differ with them are not true friends to protestantism nor to their country. Why, sir, there is not one man of all my acquaintance, who is a member of the Know Nothing order, that has done as much for his country as your humble correspondent. Not one, so far as I know, has carried a heavy knapsack and rifle as long and as far as I have, in defence of America against a formidable foe, (Great Brittain.)—Thank God I lived to serve out an arduous tour, and got an honorable discharge! And yet I am branded, by insinuation at least, as untrue to my country!

Moreover, Brother Atkin, I have served 43 years as an humble member of a respectable branch of the protestant Church, 30 years of which time I have been trying as best I could to preach protestant religion. Blessed be God I have often been comforted myself while engaged in the cause, and have endeavored to impart comfort to others. And now as I am old, by the grace of God if faithful a little longer, I expect to stack arms at the foot of the Cross and get another discharge. It is unkind, I think, in our opponents to brand us as enemies to our country and our religion, because we choose to be Democrats or Whigs either, in preference to joining their order. I always thought our's was a free country, and that all lovers of their country and of the protestant religion had honesty and integrity enough to defend both, without taking an oath to do so. Hence my objection to the order. I am disposed to think we can defend religion best without carnal weapons, or a resort to worldly policy. I further think that our good preaching brethren who are so absorbed in this novel scheme are to some extent paralyzing their influence. But they may think differently. Time will develope how they will reconcile this with their pastoral functions. Be it between them and their God.

I am of opinion that the personage whom they call "Sam" will make a very small showing in August, in Madison and Yancy, if the expression of public opinion is to be relied upon.

Respectfully,
J. B. McMAHAN.

Public Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Asheville and vicinity, was convened in the Court House, on Tuesday the 29th inst., for the purpose of taking action in regard to the Rail Road Convention, proposed to be held at this place in July next.

The meeting organised by calling Joshua Roberts, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing J. B. Rankin Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then briefly explained by P. W. Roberts, Esq., and,

Upon motion, it was agreed that the Convention be held on Wednesday of Buncombe County Court, being the 11th day of July next.

The Chair was then instructed to appoint a Committee of five, to correspond with, and invite individuals friendly to the enterprise of the French Broad Rail Road to attend and participate in the deliberations of the Convention at that time—whereupon the Chair proceeded to appoint the following persons. Jas. W. Patton, Jas. B. Rankin, Z. B. Vance, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, and N. W. Woodfin, Esq.

The following were appointed Committee of arrangements: J. R. Osborne, M. M. Gaines and John E. Patton, Esq.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in each of the Asheville papers, and that all other papers friendly to the French Broad Rail Road enterprise, be requested to copy.

Upon motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Chairman.

JAS. B. RANKIN, Sec'ry.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—For some time past there has been a slow but gradual and delightful revival of religion spreading through our community, and several members, in consequence, have been added to the Methodist Church, now under the pastoral charge of Rev. M. Martin. Most of the converts were young men—some, Students of the Wofford College—*Spartanburg Express.*

OLD TERRAPIN.—A Terrapin was fished up in the creek near the residence of Dr. G Smith, Albemarle, Va. having engraved on his back the figures 1812. The figures 1855 were engraved on it and it and it was let loose.

Hanson Kelly, a native of North Carolina, and the oldest citizen of Pensacola, Florida, died on the 11th inst.

SUDDEN DEATH.—NASHVILLE, May 25.—The Rev. Dr. Lindsley, a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly from New Albany, died suddenly this afternoon of apoplexy.

Charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad.

The following is a synopsis of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Charter which we have taken from the *Spartanburg Express:*

Sec. 1. Declares the route—"from some of the Railroads now built or in course of construction in South Carolina along the French Broad Valley across the Western part of" North Carolina, "so as to form a direct connection between one of the said Roads in South Carolina and the *East Tennessee and Virginia* Railroad in East Tennessee."

Sec. 2. Appoints Commissioners in Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Sec. 3. Provides for the appointment, by the *General Commissioners*, of persons to open books of Subscription "at any time after the ratification of this act, twenty days previous notice having been given in one or more public Newspapers of the State in which they propose to open said Books." Said Books when opened, shall be kept open for the space of Thirty days, at least, and as long thereafter as the Commissioners first above named shall direct." Shares to be of fifty Dollars, $1,00 per share to be paid when subscription is made if requested by the Commissioners. Where the $1,00 per share is not so paid Commissioners may either declare the subscription (so unpaid for) *void* or proceed to collect the different Instalments by suit if necessary.

Sec. 4. Directs Commissioners to keep Books open until $200,000 are subscribed *whereupon the Company may be organized*.

Sec. 5. Establishes the scale of votes; prohibits any person not being a Stockholder from acting as Proxy; and requires every Proxy to swear that he has no interest directly or indirectly in the Stock on which he proposes to vote.

Sec. 6. Provides against an interregnum and for filling vacancies in the Board of Directors.

Sec. 7. Declares the name of the Company when organized to be the "Greenville & French Broad Railroad"—and confers the usual corporate powers.

Sec. 8. Enables the Company to acquire the right of way, Depot Grounds and all necessary real Estate.

Sec. 9. Fixes the Guage of the Road to be the same as that of the "North Carolina Railroad"—It also provides "the chartered rights and privileges of the Company, in that portion of said road between the point at which any connection may hereafter be made by any Road from the North Carolina Railroad to said Greenville and French Broad Railroad and the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad shall cease and determine, *if the General Assembly shall so require*, as soon as such connection shall be made; and the same shall be subscribed by said Company at its prime cost to the Capital Stock of the Company authorized to make the construction aforesaid and shall thereafter constitute a part of the last mentioned Road and be under the control and direction of said Company; and such subscription shall confer on said Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, or their Assignees, all the rights and privileges belonging to other Stockholders in the same, when the chartered rights of the said Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, shall be limited to a Railroad having for its Northwestern Terminus the aforesaid point of intersection."

Sec. 10. Provides for valuation of Land where the owners and Company cannot agree on the price.

Sec. 11. Fixes two years as the period within which owners of land desired by the Company in cases in which there is no written agreement must prosecute their claim.

Sec. 12. Grants the Company the right of way through all lands on the route not heretofore granted.

Sec. 13. Grants exclusive right of transportation and prohibits an excess over 20 per cent nett profits; and declares the Company *Common Carriers*.

Sec. 14. Empowers the Company to enforce rules and regulations as to construction, size and material, of all Carriages and Vehicles that shall be used on said road and the locomotive power thereof.

Sec. 15. Prohibits intrusion on the road under pain of forfeiture in the nature of "deodands" and fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, as well as being answerable for all the damages the Company may be caused by such intrusion.

Sec. 16. Authorizes the appointment of necessary Officers under proper bonds.

Sec. 17. Limits the calling for instalments to one per centum at any one time with intervals of not less than sixty days. Notice of payment four weeks, in Papers. Non payment of instalment to work a forfeiture of Stock.

Sec. 18. Gives and limits the powers of the direction in making contracts.

Sec. 19. Exempts certain Officers of the Company from Military and jury service.

Sec. 20. Authorizes the Company to increase their capital, from time to time to an amount sufficient to complete and equip the Road.

Sec. 21. Enacts that the franchise granted the company shall endure for *one hundred and ninety years*, and exempt all property of the company from *Taxation*. The dividends may be taxed like other similar property in North Carolina, if the Assembly shall deem proper.

Sec. 22. Provides for collection of instalments by legal process if necessary; and enacts that in assignments of Stock before all paid, not only the original Subscriber but also the first and all subsequent Assignees shall be liable to the Company for all instalments unpaid.

Sec. 23. Instalments due from either original subscribers or Assignees to be of equal priority with Judgments in the distribution of assets of a deceased Stockholder.

Sec. 24. Provides for filling Vacancy in the office of President by Board of Directors.

Sec. 25. A majority of Stock and a majority of Directors to be a Quorum in meetings respectively of Stockholders and Directors.

Sec. 26. Provides against fraudulent Trusts against the Company.

Sec. 27. The Company to have all the rights granted in each of the States Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina whenever said States shall respectively pass an act similar to this, so that this Act of incorporation, shall inure and be in force in each and every of the States aforesaid; *Provided*, this State may at any future time cross the same or connect therewith, at one or more points, any other road, at the discretion of the General Assembly."

Sec. 28. Authorizes the Company to borrow money not exceeding $2,000,000 (which shall be expended only in the construction of the Road) and therefor to mortgage the Road; *Provided* the Company shall not impair the vested rights of any Turnpike Company, without reasonable compensation. The compensation to Turnpike Companies to be fixed in cases where agreement cannot be had by the Parties, in same way as valuation of land.

Sec. 29. Declares the Act Public and to be of force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 13th February 1855.

Atrocious Murder.—On Monday last (28th inst.) Mr. Holman Smith residing in the Eastern part of this District near Limestone Springs, was brutally murdered by two of his negroes.

The circumstances, as nearly as we could gather them, seem to be as follows: One of Mr. Smith's negroes had run away and when she returned he took her into the smoke-house to whip her: her mother, seeing them enter, shut the door and locked them up.

He called to one of his negro men to open the door who took the key from the old negro woman by force and did so. Just as he come out the negro woman struck him, and he laid hold of her, and, was whipping, her, when she called to one of her sons to help her. He come up, struck his master in the face with an axe knocking him down, after which his mother cut into his head two or three times with the axe killing him almost instantly.

A trial was held the next day and the mother and the son (not quite grown) sentenced to be hung on the 6th of July next. They are in jail at this place awaiting the day of execution.—*Spartanburg Express.*

Sad Result of Jesting.—On the 2d instant, at Memphis, Tennessee, a young man, in a spirit of levity, said to Mrs. Green Wormly, a respectable lady in delicate health, that her husband had been seriously injured by a dray running over him. The announcement gave her such a shock that she immediately fainted, and in a short time was a corpse.

The people of Alabama have not yet given up the idea that telegraph wires cause drouth. They have torn down and carried off the wire between Russelville and Franklin Spring, and in Lauderdale county. The papers are actually obliged to adduce arguments to show to the people that the wires do not pevent the rain from falling.

MARRIED.

On Cane Creek, Buncombe, on the 17th ult., by W. R. Murray, Esq., Mr. Abner Merrill to Miss Martha E. Young.

Now with their hands plighted,
May they stand with hearts united;
O may their bark in safety ride
O'er Time's uncertain, stormy tide;
May no dark clouds of gloom be seen,
But may life's sky be calm, serene.

Com.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The Baptist Church of which J. B. Jervis, Esq., was a member, at a meeting a few days since passed a fitting tribute to his memory. The following resolutions were offered by J. A. Keith, Esq., passed unanimously, and ordered by the Church to be published:

Whereas, Providence hath taken from our midst, one of the most useful, benevolent, chaste, temperate, and devoted christians and neighbors; and as the Church and State have suffered a great loss in the death of Bro. J. B. Jervis, therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the death of our beloved brother, and sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family and relations.

Resolved, That, in the death of Bro. Jervis, the Church hath lost one of the most efficient, pious, and temperate members; and that the fraternity in contemplating his course, would do well to follow this illustrious example.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Whereas John Brown of said county has been acting as an Officer to wind up his business, from November, 1854, until April Court at Asheville, 1855, and then and there I did dismiss him the said Brown, and forbid him acting as an Officer in any way: this is to inform the public that I do not intend to be held accountable for his acts in any way. R. P. MERRELL, Sh'ff.

June 4th, 1855. tf

Five Cents Reward.

The above reward, but no thanks, will be given to any one who will deliver to me a bound boy by the name of William Ward. Said boy was bound to me by the County Court of Madison county, and is about 19 years of age. He left me in April last. All persons are forbidden to employ him. BERRY DUCK.

June 7, 1855. 3t

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white, and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention. Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Const'n, Equipt't, &c.,
May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock p. m., of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1856. Class No. 3—the whole by the 15th May, 1856. Class No. 8—the whole by the 20th July, 1856. The remaining classes to be delivered—one-fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, 1856, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1856, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article.—Class No. 9 and all following, additional quantities of all articles named therein must be delivered on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau or commandant of the yard.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application *postage stamps* to insure their transmission, but applications to the bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I,————, of————State of————, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 16th May, 1855.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at , or to for signature and certificate.

Date

(Signature.)

(*The schedules which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of——, in the State of ——, and——of——, in the State of———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of———for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case said———shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said———and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A. B. C. D.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash and cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust and cedar. No. 13, white ash oar and hickory bars. No. 14, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nail. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oil. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

CHARLESTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, Yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 6, yellow pine beams. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, white oak boards and butts, ash, cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes, nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar, No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35 stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, white oak boards and butts. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 12, locust. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 14, white oak staves and heading. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin.—No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 3, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, firewood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash and white oak plank and boards. No. 13, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails.—No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes.—No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, tallow, oil, soap. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, white oak boards, and butts. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes, nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin.—No. 21, hardware. No. 22, pig iron. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 24, flax canvas.—No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 34, oil, soap, tallow, &c, No. 35, ship chandlery. No. 5, stationery. No. 36, firewood. No. 37, oakum. No. 38, tank and galley, or comboose iron. No. 39, chain iron. No. 40, ingot copper.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock timber. No. 6, yellow pine beams. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, elm. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 12, locust. No 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 18, bar iron, and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 22, pig iron. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine.—No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, firewood. No. 37, oakum.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Class No. 1, white oak plank stock logs.—No. 2, white oak plank. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 35, stationery.

May 31, 1855. 301—4w.

Hack For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a new Hack, neat and substantial.

GEORGE MILLER.

May 31, 1855.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

BLANK WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Cavoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000 Beaver	Skins,
1,000 Otter	"
10,000 Coon	"
10,000 Gray Fox	"
10,000 Red Fox	"
10,000 Black Fox	"
10,000 Wild Cat	"
20,000 Mink	"
50,000 Opossum	"
50,000 Rabbit	"
50,000 Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4.1855. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Masonic Celebration.

The members of Catawba Valley Lodge, No. 100, A. Y. M., will celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 26th June; in the town of Morganton. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. E. J. Meynardie.

The public generally, and all Masons in regular standing, respectfully invited to attend.

A. MYERS,
J. C. S. McDOWELL,
R. DON WILSON,
Committee.

May 3, 1855. 6w

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and sati-factory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of Ladies Dress Goods, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

TEXAS.

From Alton, by Mud Spring, to Birdville.

From Alton to Gainesville.

From Alton Springs, by Marlin, to Belton.

From Anahuac, by Sour Lake, to Woodville.

From Anderson, to Mitchell's, via Sulphur Springs, and Plaster's.

From Anderson, by White Sulphur Springs, Chaney's, McMahons, Rogers' Furnace, Birch creek, Stewart's, Henson's, to Springfield.

From Anderson to Boonville.

From Aransas to Refugio, via Lamar, and Copano.

From Anderson, by Bedi, Elwood, Mitchell's, Leona, and Hall's Bluff, to Crockett.

From Athens, by Bethel, Troy, Keechil, and Centreville, to Leona.

From Austin to San Elizario.

From Austin, by Bluff Spring, Lockhart, Plum creek, Gonzales, China Grove, Mount Petrea, Concrete, and Cuero, to Victoria.

From Austin, by San Marco, Bonite, New Braumfels, Valley, and Ciboli, to San Antonio.

From Austin, by Gilleland creek, Blue Hill, San Gabriel, San Anders, to Cameron.

From Austin, by Morrilltown, Bushy creek, Georgetown Salado, Bellon, and Howard, to Waco Village.

From Austin, by Young's Settlement, Lexington, and Prospect, to Caldwell.

From Austin, by Georgetown, Belton, Waco Village, Springfield, Fairfield, and Palestine, to Rusk.

From Bastrop, Cedar creek, Lockhart, and Prairie Lea, to Seguin.

From Beaumont to Liberty.

From Beaumont, by Ward's, and Caney Head, to Town Bluff.

From Beaumont, by Weiss Bluff, and Madison, to Ballew's Ferry, La.

From Big creek, by Oyster creek, to Liverpool.

From Bonham, by Pilot Grove, Highland, McKinney, Spring creek, Cedar Springs, and Plano, to Dallas.

From Bonham, by Warren, Sherman, Indian Grove, Roseland, Little Elm, Alton, and Farmer's Branch, to Dallas

From Boston, by Forest Home, and Linden, to Jefferson.

From Brenham, by Long Point, John Dodd's, Doctor Holliday's, Lexington, and A. Lawrence's, to Georgetown.

From Brenham, by Long Point, and Cameron, to Caldwell.

From Brenham, by Oak Grove, Stony Point, Alexander, and Young's Prairie, to Austin.

From Brownsville, by Point Isabel, to Brasos Santiago.

From Brownsville, by Edinburgh, Rio Grande City, and Rome, to Laredo.

From Buena Vista, by Caledonia, to Mount Enterprise.

From Buffalo, to Leona, by Bethel, Troy, and Centreville.

From Buffalo, by Waxahatchie, to Birdville.

From Bunker Hill, by Jamestown, to Gum Spring.

From Burnett Court House to Austin.

From Caldwell, to Cameron, Cameron county.

From Cameron to Belton.

From Cameron to Waxahatchie, via Waco.

From Centreville, by Hall's Bluff, to Crockett.

From Centreville, by Cottin Gin, to Corsicana.

From Clarksville to Jefferson.

From Clarksville, by Maple Springs, Sulphur Bluff, and Pleasant Hill, to Tarrant.

From Clarksville, by Blossom Prairie, Paris, Honey Grove, and Licke, to Bonham.

From Clarksville, by Savannah, De Kalb, Boston, Moore's, and Rondo, Ark., to Fulton.

From Clarksville, by Mount Pleasant, Gilmer, Henderson, Rusk, Crockett, Cincinnati, Huntsville, Montgomery, and Houston, to Galveston.

From Clarksville, by Wood, and Van Zant, to Athens.

From Clarksville, by Mouth of Mile creek, and Rocky Comfort, Ark., to Paraclifta.

From Clarksville, by Monterey, Pine Bluff, and Kiomatia, to Doaksville, Ark.

From Coffeeville to Hopewell.

From Columbus, by Gonzales, to San Antonio.

From Coffeville to Marshall.

From Columbus by Freisburg, Industry, and Shelby, to Round Top.

From Copano to Refugio.

From Corpus Christi to Laredo.

From Corpus Christi to Brownsville.

From Corpus Christi to Rio Grande City.

From Crockett, by Navarro, to Keechil.

From Crockett, by Colita, to Livingston.

From Crockett, by San Pedro, Ionia, and Elkheart, to Palestine.

From Dallas to Birdville.

From Corpus Christi, by Lamar, Copano, Aransas Pass, to Passo Cavallo.

From Dallas, by Pleasant Run, Red Oak, Waxahatchie, Chamber's creek, White Rock, and Bould Springs, to Waco Village.

From Dallas to Johnson's Station.

From Daingerfield, by Unionville, to Boston.

From Daingerfield, by Mount Pleasant, and Union Bridge, to Clarksville.

From Frontera to San Francisco, Cal.

From Gainesville to Corunna, via Alton, and Waxahatchie.

From Galveston, by Saluria, and Indianola, to Port Lavaca.

From Galveston, by Anahuac, John's Liberty, Grand Cane, and Smithfield, to Swartwout.

From Galveston, by San Louis, and Quintanna, to Matagorda.

From Galveston to New Orleans, La.

From Galveston to Sabine City.

From Galveston, by Galveston Bay and Black Hill, to Liberty.

From Galveston, by Lynchburg, and Harrisburg, to Houston.

From Galveston, by Seven Oaks, Liverpool, Columbia, Linds, Brazoria, Cedar Lake, and Caney, to Matagorda.

From Gainesville, by Alton, and Waxahatchie, to Corunna.

From Georgetown, by Gabriel Knob, to Hamilton, Burnett county.

From Gilmer, by Quitman, to Kaufman.

From Gilmer, by Red Rock, to Gum Springs.

From Gilmer, by Hopewell, to Mount Pleasant.

From Gilmer, by Holly Springs, Quitman, Retina, Davis' Mills, and Shiloh, to Greenville.

From Goliad, by Meyersville, Clinton, Cuero, and Mustang, to Hallettsville.

From Goliad to Cibolo Springs.

From Gonzales, by China Grove, Sweet Home, Petersburg, Columbus, and San Barnard, to Richmond.

From Gonzales, by Live Oak, to Goliad.

From Greenwood, La., by Bethany, Elysian Fields, Tex., Kimlock, Grand Bluff, Carthage, Reed's Settlement, Fair Play, Pine Hills, and Murval, to Mount Enterprise.

From Greenville, by McKnight's, Modern Times, Coleman's, and McKinney, to Dalton's.

From Gum Spring, by Mount Carmel, Garden Valley, and Canton, to Kaufman.

From Henderson to Gum Springs, via Bunker Hill, and Jamestown.

From Henderson, by Belleview, New Danville, and Point Pleasant, to Gilmer.

From Henderson, by Sugar Hill, to Grand Bluff.

From Henderson, by San Cosme, Andarco, New Salem, Rusk, Box creek, Roundville, and San Pedro, to Crockett.

From Hilliard's, by Carthage, to Grand Bluffs.

From Houston, by Jone's Big creek, Solitude, Bingham's and Liverpool, to Galveston.

From Houston to Oyster creek.

From Houston, by Hodge's Bend, and Richmond, to Wharton.

From Houston, by Cypress top, to Anderson.

From Houston, by Clear Lake, and J. Little's, to Hodge's.

From Houston, by Houseville, Rock Island, Washington, Independence, Brenham, Vine Grove, Round Top, Ruttersville, Lagrange, Plum Grove, Cunningham, Allum creek, Bastrop, Webberville, and Case's, to Austin.

From Houston, by San Felipe, New Ulm, Industry, and Fayetteville, to La Grange.

From Houston, by Rose Hill, and Montgomery, to Huntsville.

From Huntsville to Red River Landing, La.

From Huntsville, by Home, Sumpter, and Lake, to Marion.

From Huntsville, by Prairie Plains, and Anderson, to Washington.

From Huntsville to Mitchell's.

From Huntsville, by Cold Spring, Swartwout, Livingston, Greenville, Woodville, Zavalla, Jasper, and Burkeville, to Burr's Ferry, La.

From Huntsville, to Centreville, via Mitchell's, and Leona.

From Huntsville, by Trinity county Seat, to Marion.

From Indianola, by Saluria, and Port Cavallo, to Matagorda.

From Indianola, by McGrew's, to Victoria.

From Independence, by Caldwell, Chance Prairie, Nashville, and Port Sullivan, to Cameron.

From Jasper, by Burkeville, to Burr's Ferry, La.

From Jasper, by Zavalla, Mount Jardan, Bendy's Landing, Billum's creek, Mount Hope, Moscow, and Livingston, to Swartwout.

From Jefferson, by Union Springs, Marshall, Concord, Powellton, and Greenwood, La., to Shreveport.

From Jefferson, to Fulton, Ark., by Smithland and Point Monterey.

From Jefferson, by Galatea, Port Caddo, Cook's Store, and Jonesville, to Powellton.

From Jefferson, by Floyd's Ferry, on Red River, to Fulton, Ark.

From Jefferson, by Hickory Hill, to Daingerfield.

From Jefferson, by Coffeeville, to Gilmer.

From Jefferson, by Smithland, to Point Monterey.

From Kaufman, by Kemp, and Buffalo, to Taos.

From Kaufman, by Trinity River, to Waxahatchie.

From Lagrange, by Lyons, Oakland, Hallettsville, Petersburg, and Rocky Mills, to Victoria.

From Lagrange, by Columbus, Eagle Lake, Egypt, Wharton Preston, and Caney, to Matagorda.

From Loredo to Eagle Pass.

From Leona, by Centreville, to Springfield.

From Liberty, by Woodville, to Nacogdoches,

From Liberty to Beaumont.

From Livingstan, by Woodville, to Town Bluff.

From Lynchburg to Smithfield.

From Lynchburg, by Tarkingston's Prairie, Livingston, and Harrington, to San Augustine.

From Lynchburg, by Cedar Bayou, and West Liberty, to Liberty.

From Madison, by Cotland, Newton, and Salem, to Burkeville.

From Manchester, by Waco, to Cameron.

From Marshall, by Ash Spring, Friendship, Earpville, and Pine Tree, to Gilmer.

From Marshall to Port Caddo.

From Marshall, by Union Springs, to Jefferson.

From Marshall, by Ash Spring, Earpville, Pine Tree, Point Pleasant, and Gum Spring, to Tyler.

From Marshall, by Henderson, Tyler, Canton Cedar Grove, Millwood, and McKenney's, to Sherman.

From Marshall, by Glade Springs, Elysian Fields, Keatchie, La., and Grand Cane, to Mansfield.

From Matagorda, by Brazoria, and Cedar Lake, to Sugar Land.

From McKinney, by Alton, to Birdsville.

From McKinney, to Sherman.

From Milan, by Pendleton, Manny, La., and Fort Jesup, to Grand Ecore.

From Mount Carmel, by Starne's House, to Gilmer.

From Mount Pleasant, by Jordan's Mills, to Palestine.

From Mount Pleasant, by Gray Rock, Lone Star, White Oak, Tarrant, Black Jack Grove, Timber creek, Greenville, Bean creek, Millwood, and Black Hill, to Dallas.

From Nacogdoches, to Shelbyville, via Crane's.

From Nacogdoches, by Mount Enterprise, Henderson, Millvill, Walling's Ferry, and Ashville, to Marshall.

From Nacogdoches, by Linn Flat, to Mount Enterprise.

From Nacogdoches, to Weiss Bluff.

From Nacogdoches, by Anadarco, and New Salem, to Syler.

From Nacogdoches, by Douglass, Linwood, Alto, Crockett, and Cincinnati, to Huntsville.

From Nacogdoches, by Marion, and Herrington, to Woodville.

From Nashville, by Wheelock, to Leona.

From New Braumfels, by Seguin, and Belmont, to Gonzales.

From New Braumfels, by Sisterdale, to Fredericksburg.

From New Orleans, La., to Sabine City, Texas.

From New Orleans, La., to Brazos Santiago, Texas.

From New Orleans, La., by Galveston, Tex., Saluria, Port Cavallo, and Lasalle, to Indianola.

From Palestine to Magnolia.

From Palestine, by Kaufman, to Millwood, thence through Searcy's Settlements, to Bonham.

From Paris, by Shock's, to Pine Bluff.

From Paris, by Lake creek, to Tarrant.

From Paris, by Prairie Mount, Ben Franklin, and North Sulphur, to Greenville.

From Port Lavaca, by Woodport, to Texana.

From Quitman, by Kaufman, to Dallas.

From Red River Landing, La., to Huntsville, Texas.

From Rock Island, by Chapel Hill, to Brenham.

From Rock Island, by Washington, Independence, Brenham, Vine Grove, Round Top, Ruttersville, La Grange, Plum Grove, Cunningham, Allum creek, Bastrop, Webberville, and Cases, to Austin.

From Rock Island, by Retreat, and Gainesville, to Anderson.

From Rock Island, by Tippett's, Wade's, and Gaston's, to Hodges.

From Round Top, by Long Point and Gay Hill, to Independence.

From Rusk, by Pinetown, Marlow's Hill, Palestine, Beaver, Alfred, Athens, Kemp, Warsaw Prairie creek, to Dallas.

From Rusk, by Sulphur Springs, to Douglass.

From Rusk, by Jacksonville, to Larissa.

From Rusk to Linwood.

From Sabine City, by Beaumont, Weiss Bluff, Town Bluff, and Magnolia Springs, to Jasper.

From Sabinetown, by Fairmount and Toledo, to Burkeville.

From Sabinetown, by Milan, San Augustine, Cherimo, and Melrose, to Nacogdoches.

From Sabinetown, by Bear creek, to Jasper.

From Sabinetown, by Hamilton, to Shelbyville.

From San Antonio, by Castroville, Fort Inge, and Leona, to Eagle Pass.

From San Antonio to Copano, via Golaid, and Refugio.

From San Antonio, by Goliad, to Lamar.

From San Antonio to Laredo.

From San Antonio, by Poast Oak, Southerland Springs, Yorktown, Coletto, Sulphur Springs, Pierpont, Place, Victoria, and Port Lavaca, to Indianola.

From San Antonio to Fredericksburg.

From San Antonio, by Valley, to Seguin.

From San Antonio to Castroville.

From San Antonio, by Eagle Pass, Presidio Del Norte, and El Paso, to Dona Ana.

From San Augustine, by Port Windham, to Woodville.

From San Augustine to Marion.

From San Augustine, by Shelbyville, White Cottage, Hilliard's, Pulaski, Kinlock, and Glade Springs, to Marshall.

From San Jacinto to Smithfield.

From Saluria, by Lamar, Copano, and Aransas, to Corpus Christi.

From Shelbyville, by Ashton's and McMillan's, to Pulaski.

From Shelbyville to Henderson.

From Shelbyville, by White Cottage, Buena Vista, Henderson, Bunker Hill, Summer Grove, and Clopton, to Tyler.

From Shelbyville, by Myrick's Ferry, to Grand Ecore, La.

From Sherman, by Bason Springs, to Gainesville.

From Sherman, by Woodboro, to Fort Washita, Grayson county.

From Shreveport, La., to Austin, Texas.

From Springfield, by Twockony Springs, Spring Hill, and Dresden to Chamber's Creek.

From Springfield to Marlin, via Alto Springs.

From Springfield, by Cotton Gin, Fairfield, Avant, Troy, Bethel, and Tennessee Colony, to Palestine.

From Swartwout, by Cold Spring, to Huntsville.

From Taos, by Musket, Corsicana, and Richland, crossing to Tiwockony Springs.

From Taos, by Waxahatchie, Cedar Hill, and Johnson's Station, to Birdville.

From Tarrant, by Hooker, Cedar Grove, College Mound, and Kaufman, to Taos.

From Texana, by Wharton and Calder's, to Columbia.

From Texana, by Morales, De Lavaca, and Bearden, to Petersburg.

From Town Bluff, by Magnolia Springs, Cortland, Belgrade, Calcasieu parish, and Dempsey's Isles, in La., to Cheneyville.

From Tyler, by Mount Carmel, Belzora, Sand Spring, Quitman, and Big Collar, to Tarrant.

From Tyler, by Hamburg and Brownsboro', to Athens.

From Tyler to Mount Vernon, via Quitman.

From Tyler, by Seven Leagues, Larissa, Kickapoo, and Plenitude, to Palestine.

From Tyler, by Flora, Jordan's, Saline, Barren Ridge and Four Mile Prairie, to Kemp.

From Victoria, by Faning's Defeat, Goliad, Refugio, and San Patricio, to Corpus Christi.

From Victoria, by Texana and Wharton, to Richmond.

From Victoria, by Attagua, to Lamar.

From Waco Village, by Dresden, to Corsicana.

From Waco Village, by Deer Creek, to Cameron.

From Walling's Ferry, by Cotton Plant and Fredonia, to Henderson.

From Washington, by Grimesville, Shannon, Montgomery & Danville, to Cold Spring.

From Washington, by Chapel Hill, Travis, Belleville, Swearingen, San Felipe, Richmond, Big Creek, Columbia, Hind's Brazoria, and Gulf Prairie, to Quintana.

From Washington, by Millican, Boonville, Wheelock, and Alta Springs, to Springfield.

From Wheelock, by Prosperity and Marlin, to Waco Village.

From Woodville to Town Bluff.

From Woodville, by Providence Hill, to Beaumont.

ARKANSAS.

From Amity to Hot Springs.

From Antoine, by Brooktown, Murfreesboro', John Russ's, & Fannington, to Paraclifta.

From Antoine, by Stewart's Store and Capt. Tate's, on Little Missouri river, to Camden.

From Aberdeen, by Clarendon, Watensaw, Lake Bluff, Duvall's Bluff, Des Arc, Augusta, Grand Glaze, Elizabeth, Jacksonport, and Oil Trough, to Batesville.

From Aberdeen, by Mound City, to Memphis, Tenn.

From Arkadelphia, by Alpine, Amity, Centreville, and Caddo Cove, to Mount Ida.

From Arkadelphia, by Terre Noir, to Rome.

From Arkansas Post, by La Grew's Springs, and Molina del Rey, to Crockett's Bluff.

From Athens to Springfield, Missouri.

From Bartholomew, by Holly Point, to Hawkins' Landing.

From Batesville, by Graham, Wallace creek, Little Rocky Bayou, Richwoods, Sylamon creek, and Locust Grove, to Wiley's Cove.

From Batesville, by Rocky Bayou and Mt. Olive, to North Fork.

From Batesville, by Poke Bayou, Wild Haws, and Franklin, to Pilot Hill.

From Batesville, by Curia, Barry, and Smithville, to Jackson.

From Batesville, by Walnut Grove and Hazel Grove, to Smithville.

From Benton, by Owensville, Whittington, Akin's Store, and Harold, to Mount Ida.

From Benton, by Brown's, to Lost Creek.

From Benton, by Brand's and Brazil, to Perryville.

From Bentonville, by J. M. Hoge's, to Fayetteville.

From Bentonville, by Spavinan, to Maysville.

From Boonville to Fort Smith.

From Brownsville to Des Arc, via Pigeon Roost.

From Brownsville, by Richwoods, Clear Lake, and Bocage's Mill, to Pine Bluff.

From Camden, by Hampton, Warren, and Monticello, to Gaines' Landing.

From Camden, by Woodlawn, Lamartine, Leak's Store, and Bear creek, to Louisville.

From Camden, by Buena Vista, Seminary, Liadesdale, Taylor, Calhoun, Millville, and Haynesville, La., to Homer.

From Camden, by Liberty, Caney, Mount Moriah, and Clark's Mills, to Washington.

From Camden to Arkadelphia.

From Camden, by Buena Vista, The Seminary, and Sand Hill, to Washington.

From Camden to Beech creek, in Clark co.

From Carrollton, by Dubuque, to Rock Bridge, Mo.

From Carrollton, by Osage, King's River, Marble, Huntsville, and Fitzworth, to Fayetteville.

From Carrollton, by Worth to Rock Bridge, Mo.

From Carrollton, by Perryville, to Washbourn Prairie, Mo.

From Carrollton to Springfield, Mo.

From Carrollton to Curiton, Mo., via Mouth of Butler's creek and Prairie.

From Carrollton to Flat creek, Mo.

From Carrollton to Rockbridge, Mo.

From Charleston, by Brunner, Big Creek and Greenwood, to Sugar Loaf.

From Chickelah to Pleasant Valley.

From Chickelah to Hot Springs.

From Clarksville, by Griffin's, Dover, Glass Village, Clinton, Kinderhook, Wolf Bayou, and Alder Brook, to Bateville.

From Clarksville, by Piney, Point Means, Mount Parthenon, and Jasper, to Carrollton.

From Clarksville, by Wardville and Ewbank's Mills, to Saint Paul.

From Clarksville by Cobbsville to St. Paul.

From Clarksville, by Ewbank's Mills and Whiteley's, to Osage.

From Clarendon to Surrounded Hill.

From Clinton, by Meadows, Locust Grove, and Big Flats, to Buffalo City.

From Cross Roads, by Boonville, Tumlinsonville, Waldron, Parks, and Quito, to Panther.

From Danville, by Rover and Bluffton, to Milton Galbreath's, in Scott county.

From Danville, by William Park's, Yell County, and Milton Gilbreath's, to Felix Grundy Gaines'.

From Danville, by Parksburg, Rock creek, Revelille, Trouble Hill, Boonville, New Market, and Greenwood, to Fort Smith.

From Dray Saw, by White Oak and Powell's Mills, to Elba.

From Dray Saw, by Camp creek and Cherry Grove, to Lost creek.

From Des Arc, by West Point, to Searcy's.

From Des Arc Bluff, intersecting military road near Cadron Ferro, by the way of Lewisburg, Lemoine's Ferry, and Dardanells, to Fort Smith.

From Doaksville, by Armstrong Academy, to Fort Washita.

From Dover, by Borland, to Yellville.

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 8, 1855.

Proposals, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single case
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Orway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in 1-4-lb. cakes, pure	

Cotton, spools of No. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts

Handkerchiefs cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to 1-8 inch

Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, betweens

Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece, width, 1 1-2 inch; texture, 14 by 21 to 1-8 inch

Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.

Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound

Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality

Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length 1-2 inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to 1-5 inch

Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, 1-8 inch wide

Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-16 diameter

Mustard seed, American brown

Pepper, black, Malabar

Pepper, red American

Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper

Corks for bottles best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy-five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No. 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval services for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the port.

THE ATTENTION OF BIDDERS IS CALLED TO THE SAMPLES AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES REQUIRED, AS, IN THE INSPECTION BEFORE RECEPTION, A JUST BUT RIGID COMPARISON WILL BE MADE BETWEEN THE ARTICLES OFFERED AND THE SAMPLES AND CONTRACT, RECEIVING NONE THAT FALL BELOW THEM; AND THEIR ATTENTION IS ALSO PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO THE ANNEXED JOINT RESOLUTION, IN ADDITION TO THE ACT OF THE 10TH AUGUST, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may contract for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contract they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

APPROVED 27 March, 1854.
May 24, 1855. 300—4w.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8 1855.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call.

J. M. BLAIR.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.